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appreciated. The judgment with which choice has been made of references is fully confirmed by comparison with lists on specific subjects that have been most carefully prepared and tested by actual use in a municipal reference bureau. The materials included have been arranged in such manner as to be easily distinguishable for use by the general reader, the student or the specialist.

In spite of the care with which materials have been rejected, some 5000 titles are included—twice the number included in the less discriminating work of Brooks. They cover the whole range of municipal affairs and are so conveniently arranged according to subject, divided and sub-divided, that the exact materials wanted are easily located. Critical notes are often valuable. The work is excellently planned and excellently executed.

ROBERT T. CRANE.

American Municipal Progress. New and Revised Edition. By CHARLES ZUEBLIN. (New York: Macmillan. 1916. Pp. xiv, 522.)

One who has not read the 1902 edition of *American Municipal Progress* will not detect in the new edition those characteristics which prejudice one against the word "revised." This edition contains almost twice as many pages as the former edition. Of the 67 pages of bibliography less than 3 per cent of the entries bear a date as early as 1902, and scarcely any one of the 46 illustrations could have been used at that time. Therefore, this is really a "new" edition.

The author's primary aim in the book is "to indicate to civic and social workers, public officials, and intelligent citizens the vast scope of municipal activity today." In 26 chapters he treats in detail such problems as public utilities; health, police, and fire protection; justice and charity; schools and libraries; parks and city planning; social centers and public recreation; and municipal ownership and administration.

Mr. Zueblin does not discuss the organization of city government systematically but expresses a preference for the commission-manager type accompanied by preferential voting and direct legislation. He feels that the "grafter, the lame duck, the parasite, the tax dodger, the franchise seeker, and the apathetic citizen" are on the defensive and that positive progress is now possible. Therefore, he discusses almost every conceivable present-day municipal problem, usually cit-

ing or describing one or two of the more spectacular examples. For instance, he describes the municipally built and municipally owned water system of Los Angeles which brings its supply 250 miles. "The water is brought by gravity through steel and concrete pipes and conduits, tunneling through mountains for five miles and crossing the Mojave Desert for 150 miles. In addition to providing the city with pure water the enterprise will reclaim more than 200 square miles of land near the city and develop 120,000 horse power of electrical energy. Sir Isaac Newton has been a long time coming into his own."

The book is most readable, as would be expected of a publicist, and the popular style of the book is enhanced by the use of a clever saying which follows each paragraph, such as the above reference to Sir Isaac Newton. It is really an appeal for municipal ownership, and Cleveland which has had its Tom Johnson and three cent carfare is much to the author's liking.

The author is thoroughly progressive, and his enthusiasm for woman suffrage results in this exaggeration: "The women have come off with flying colors in their first mayoralty election in Chicago. As large a proportion of women as of men voted" An exact statement would be that 41 per cent of adult women and 63 per cent of adult men voted for one of the four candidates for mayor. Having covered such a broad field and making use of thousands of detail facts there is naturally a slight inaccuracy here and there. For instance, on page 386 we find, "The city manager is an office created under the old division of functions in Sumter, South Carolina." Does not Mr. Zueblin mean Staunton, Virginia, where for constitutional reasons the manager was added to the bicameral mayor type of government?

The book should be read by every public spirited urban citizen and by every student of municipal government. If a class in *American Municipal Government* has time for only three books an instructor might well use Munro's *Government of American Cities* for the framework of city government, Munro's *Principles and Methods of Municipal Administration* for the Functions, and Zueblin's *American Municipal Progress* for Inspiration.

FRANK ABBOTT MAGRUDER.

The Diplomacy of the Great War. By ARTHUR BULLARD. (The Macmillan Company: New York. 1916. Pp. xii and 344.)

This little volume by a well known novelist and press correspondent at once takes its place among the distinctive additions to war literature